

BookletChartTM

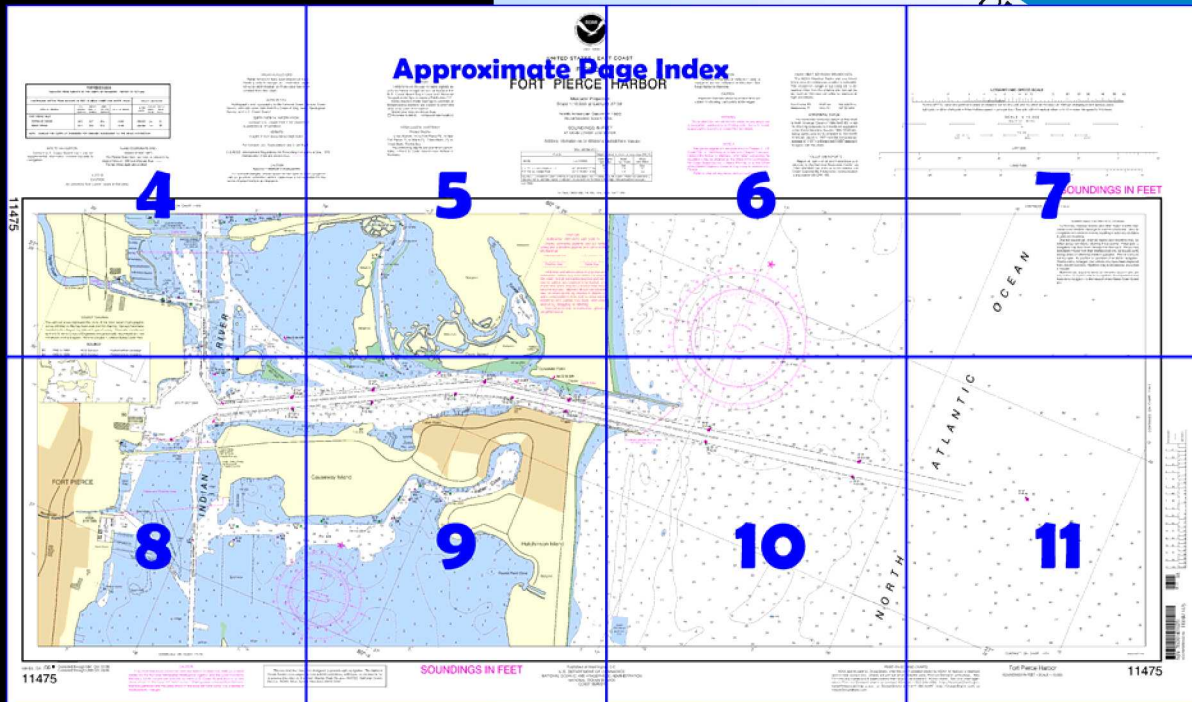
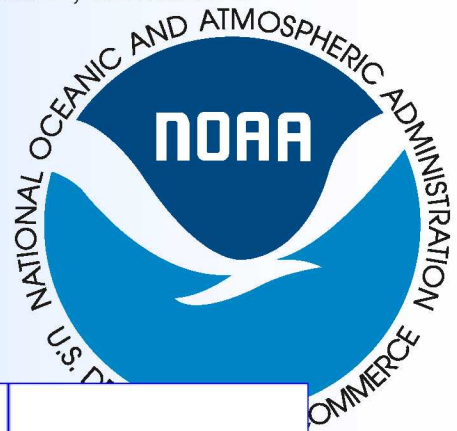
Fort Pierce Harbor

(NOAA Chart 11475)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

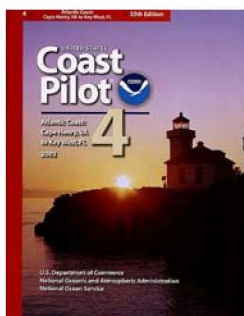
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 4, Chapter 10 excerpts]

(136) Fort Pierce Inlet is 62 miles southward of Cape Canaveral Light and 33 miles northward of Jupiter Inlet Light. Care must be exercised in entering due to the strong currents. In southeasterly weather with an ebb tidal current the entrance is rough.

(137) **Fort Pierce**, on the west shore of the Indian River inside Fort Pierce Inlet, is the St. Lucie County Seat. The receipts into the harbor are aragonite (limestone), cement, and produce from the Bahama Islands. Citrus is

shipped from the harbor.

(138) Several fishing vessels operate in and out of the harbor. It is the distributing point for supplies to the surrounding country. The Intracoastal Waterway passes through the Indian River east of the city.

(139) **Fort Pierce Coast Guard Station** is on the south side of Fort Pierce entrance channel, on the west side of the cove immediately westward of **Faber Point**.

(143) A Federal project provides an entrance channel 30 feet deep, and an inner channel and turning basin 28 feet deep. Depths in the channel may vary considerably between dredging operations. Two rubblestone jetties with revetment extensions protect the entrance. The channel is marked with lighted ranges, and lighted and unlighted buoys.

(144) There are a number of shoals and wrecks in the approaches to the harbor; some of them are marked. A fish haven, about 1.7 miles long, from 0.8 mile to 1.2 miles offshore, and marked at the north and south ends by private buoys, is 2 miles northward of the entrance. In the entrance channel, shoaling tends to build southward from the north side of the channel inside the jetties, abeam Coon Island, and in the turning basin. Local knowledge is advised to determine the extent of shoaling in these areas.

(146) The tidal currents in the inlet have a velocity of about 3 knots. The currents run through the cut parallel to the channel and reach velocities of 4 to 6 knots and at the turn in the channel, the current sets across the channel, flood to the north and ebb to the south. At the western end of the Causeway Island, where the channel crosses the Intracoastal Waterway, cross currents are encountered with the set to the south on the flood and to the north on the ebb. These currents are influenced by the wind.

Vessels are advised to use caution when shaping their approach to the bridge that crosses the Intracoastal Waterway between Causeway Island and Fort Pierce and when mooring at the facilities just northward of the bridge.

(153) A regulated speed zone for the protection of manatees is at Fort Pierce in the vicinity of the municipal yacht basin.

(158) The municipal yacht basin, south of **Moore Creek**, has an approach channel from the Intracoastal Waterway which is immediately south of the bridge and parallel to it, thence southward along the waterfront to the basin; the channel is marked by privately maintained daybeacons. Extreme caution should be exercised as strong crosscurrents exist. The depth was 7 feet in the channel and the basin. Berths, gasoline, diesel fuel, ice, water and electricity are available. The yacht basin is controlled by a dockmaster. The facilities of a yacht club and a marina are on the south side of the Fort Pierce entrance channel, immediately westward of Faber Point. The yacht club has 80 open berths with reported depths of 6 feet. Gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice and electricity are available. The marina has berths, electricity, water, ice and pump-out station available. A channel marked by daybeacons leads from the Intracoastal Waterway to **Taylor Creek**. The depth was 6 feet almost to the railroad bridge. Marinas in Taylor Creek have berthing, gasoline, diesel fuel and dry storage.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jun. 06/09
Corrected through LNM Jun. 02/09

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

NOTE B CAUTION

An extremely fast current exists in this area.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.137" northward and 0.620" eastward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) ◐ (Approximate location)

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:


Pipeline Area Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Fort Pierce, FL WWF-69 162.425 MHz
Melbourne, FL WXJ-70 162.55 MHz


POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID (based on NAD 1927)

The Florida State Grid, east zone, is indicated by dashed ticks at 4,000 foot intervals thus: 
The last three digits are omitted.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at: the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Florida.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

CAUTION

BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES

For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.


AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

Demarcation lines are shown thus: 

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Fort Pierce Inlet (South Jetty)	(27°28'N/080°17'W)	3.0	2.8	0.2
Fort Pierce, Indian River	(27°27'N/080°19'W)	1.5	1.4	0.2

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.
(Mar 2009)

FORT PIERCE HARBOR TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO JUL 2009						
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)				PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES) DEPTH (FEET)
FORT PIERCE INLET						
ENTRANCE RANGE	23.7	21.2	25.3	7-09	250-400	2.4 30
INNER RANGE	18.8	21.1	24.1	7-09	250-385	1.2 28
NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION						

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4633, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

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AIDS TO NAVIGATION
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PLANE COORDINATE GRID
(based on NAD 1927)
The Florida State Grid, east zone, is indicated by dashed ticks at 4,000 foot intervals thus: $\frac{+}{-}$
The last three digits are omitted.

NOTE B
CAUTION
An extremely fast current exists in this area.

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
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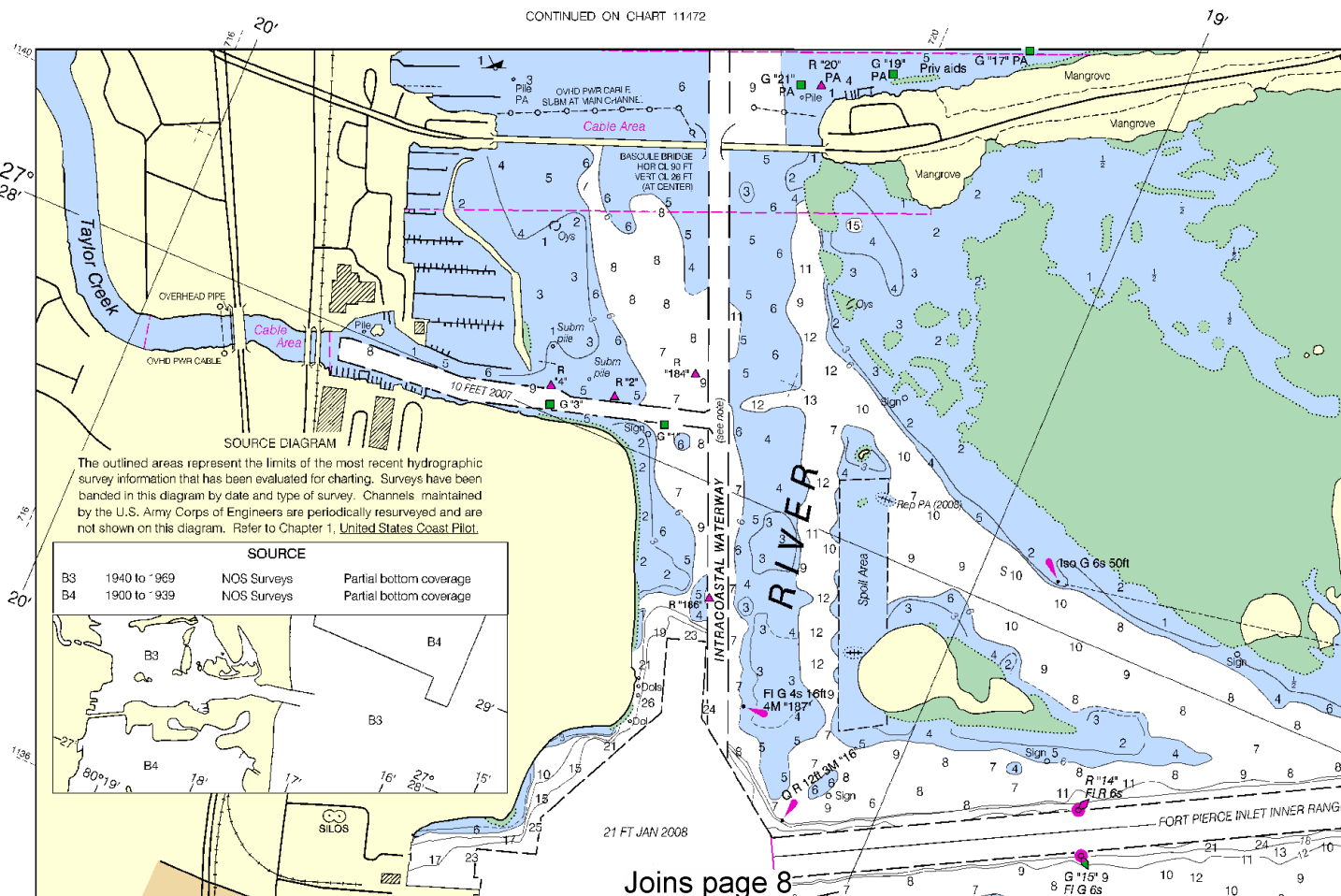
HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

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BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES
For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

11475



4



Printed at reduced scale. —SCALE 1:10,000—

See Note on page 5.





THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

FLORIDA

FORT PIERCE HARBOR

Mercator Projection

Scale 1:10,000 at Latitude 27°28'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional Information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

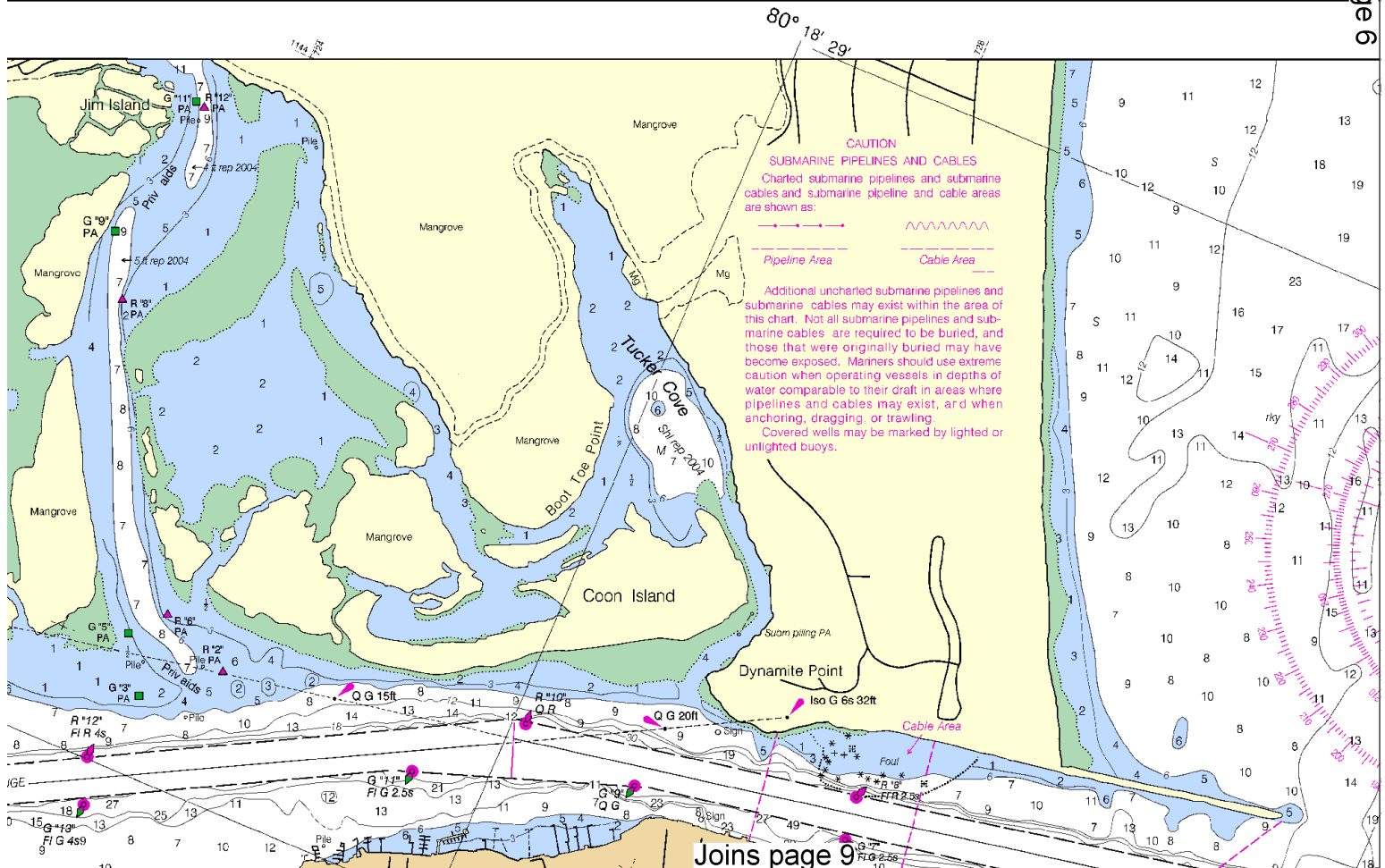
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INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
Project Depths
12 feet Norfolk, VA to Fort Pierce FL; 10 feet Fort Pierce, FL to Miami FL; 7 feet Miami, FL to Cross Bank, Florida Bay.
The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

TIDAL INFORMATION				
NAME	PLACE (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
Fort Pierce Inlet (South Jotty)	(27°28'N/080°17'W)	feet 3.0	feet 2.8	feet 0.2
Fort Pierce, Indian River	(27°27'N/080°19'W)	feet 1.5	feet 1.4	feet 0.2

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.
(Mar 2009)

Formerly C&GS 582, 1st. Ed., Mar, 1938 KAPP 290



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:13333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

5



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

FLORIDA

FORT PIERCE HARBOR

Mercator Projection

Scale 1:10,000 at Latitude 27°28'

North American Datum of 1983

(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

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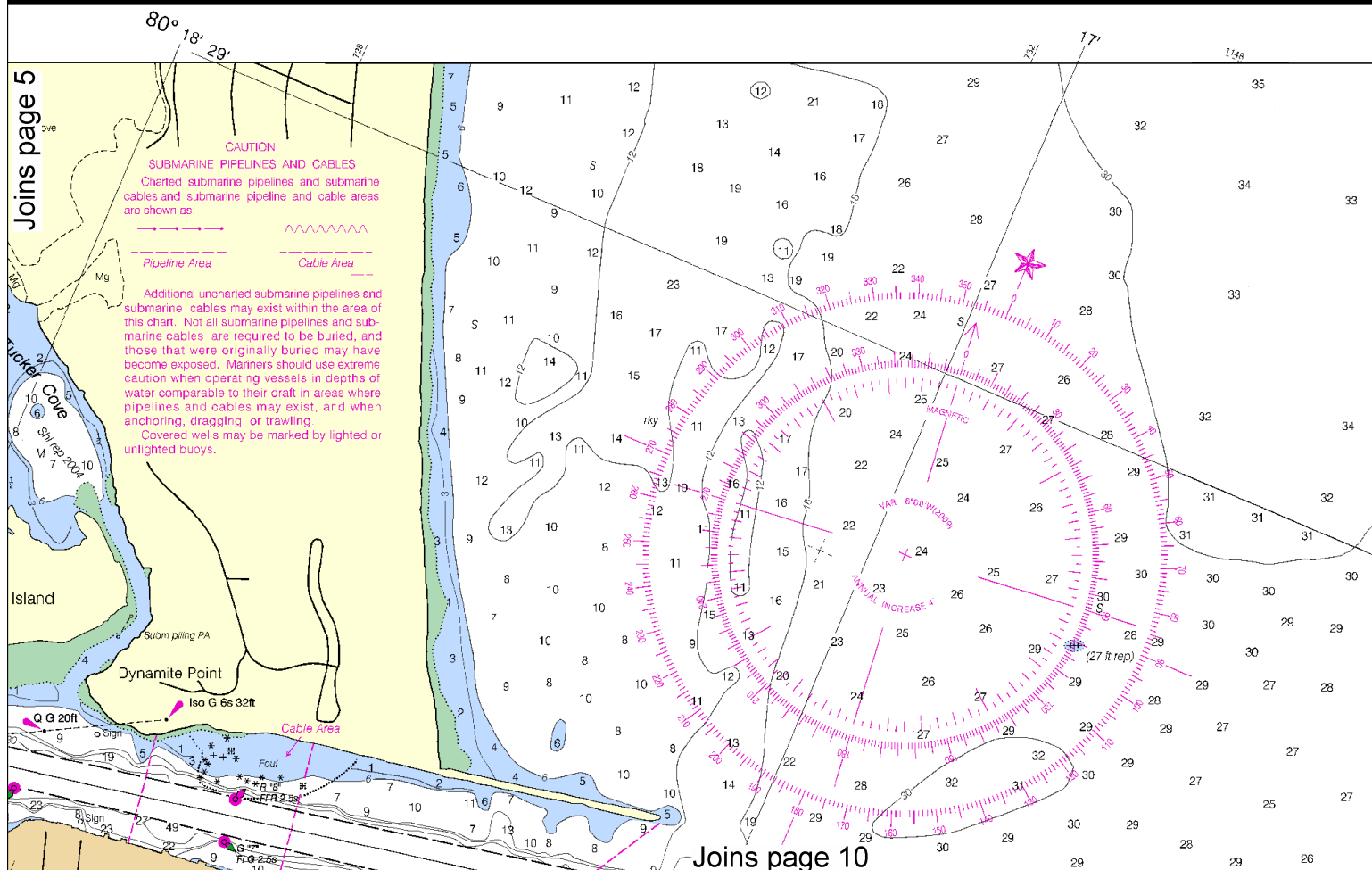
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POLLUTION REPORTS

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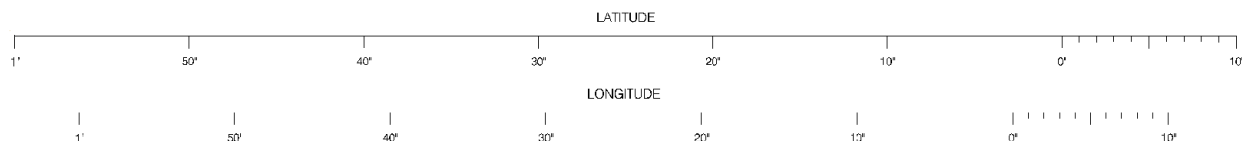
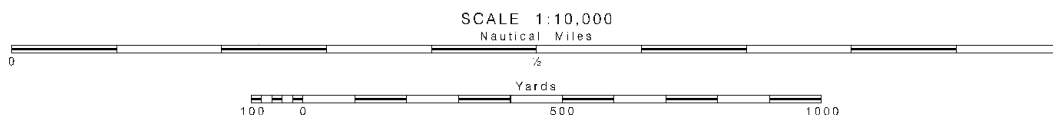
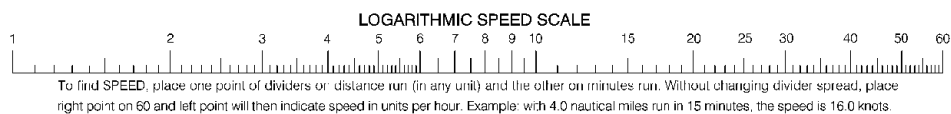


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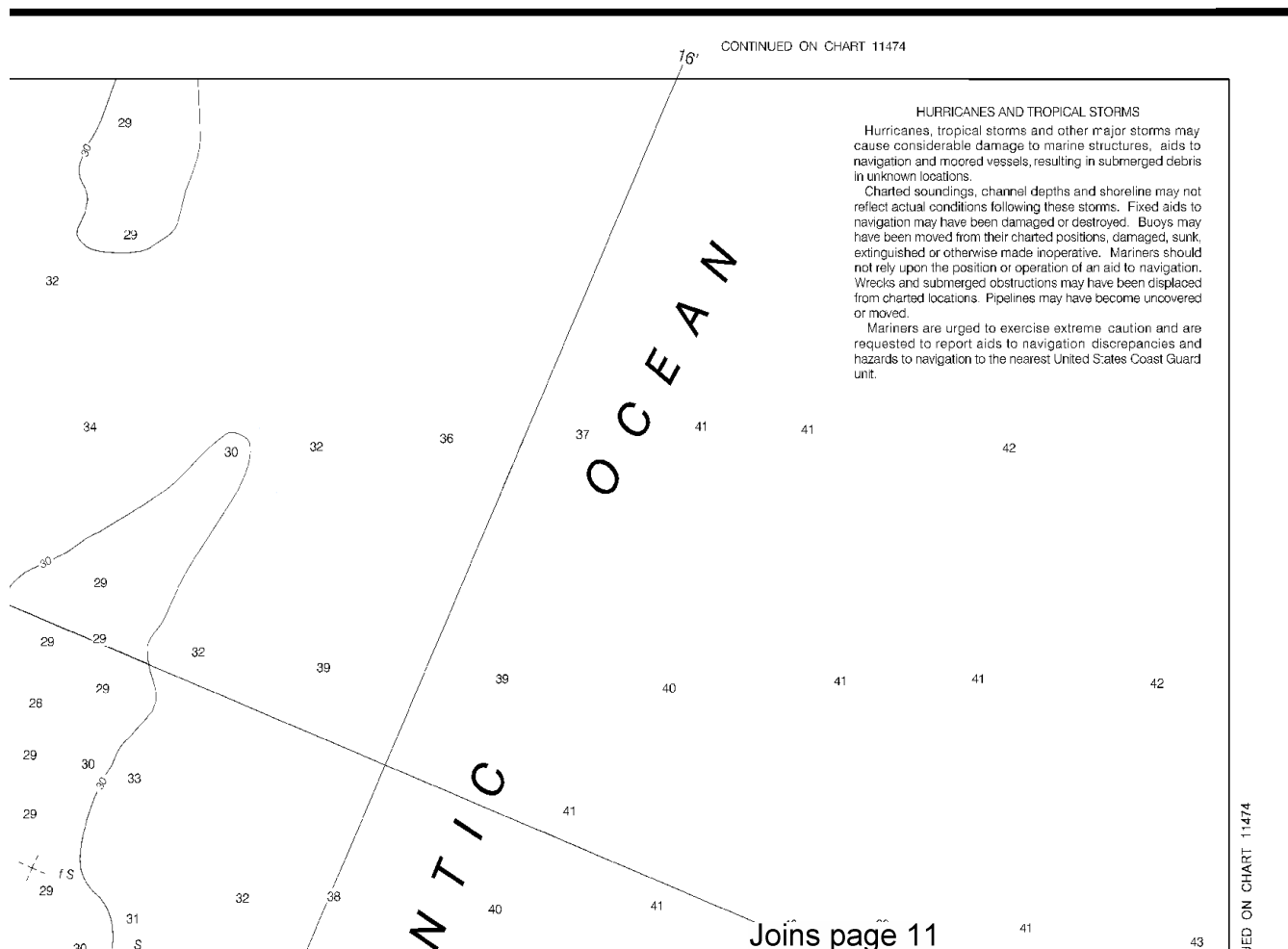
SCALE 1:10,000

See Note on page 5.

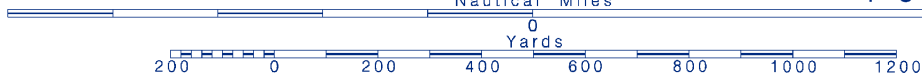


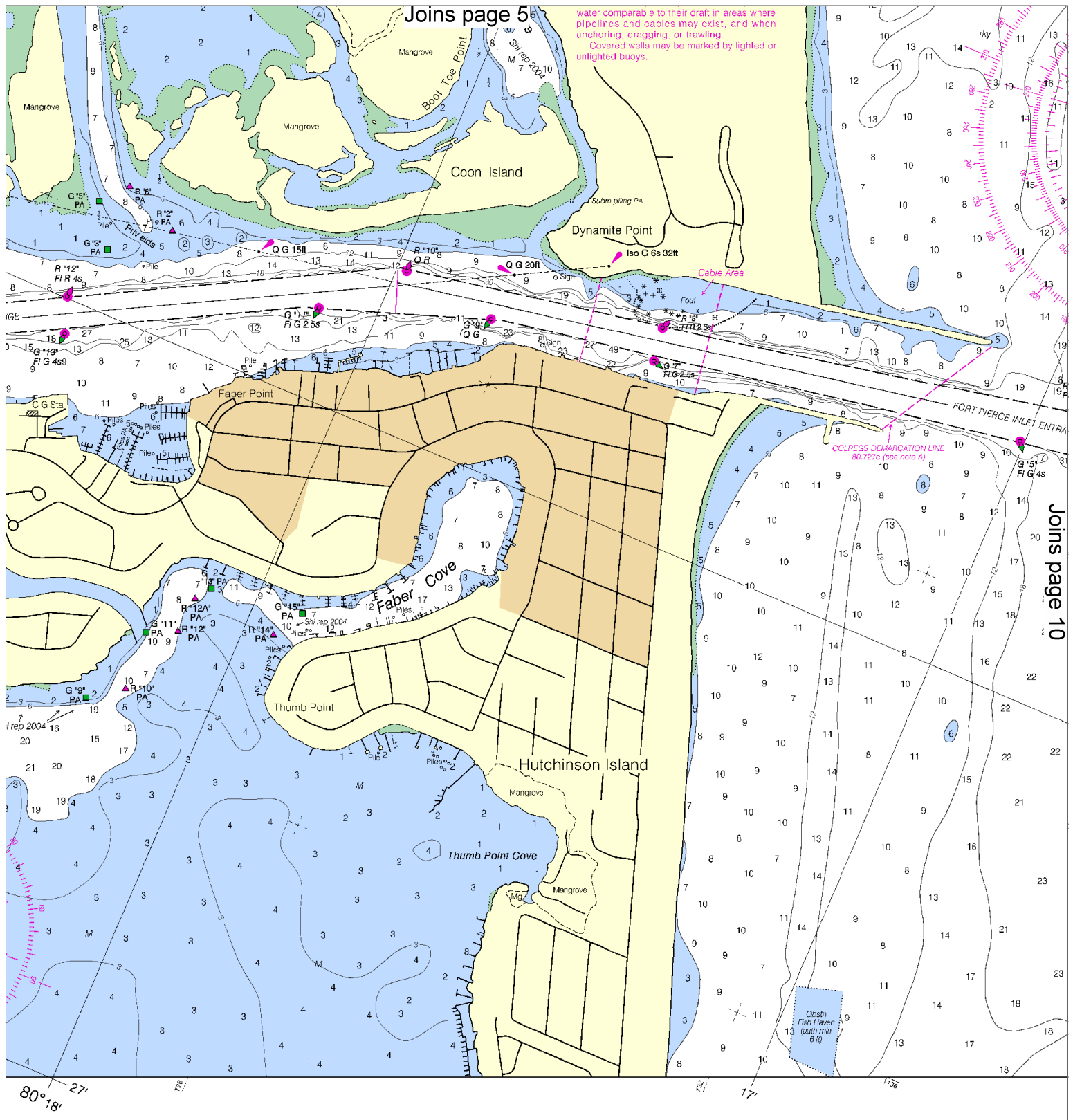


SOUNDINGS IN FEET



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .





Navigation: The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is responsible for the collection, maintenance, and publication of nautical charts. For more information, visit the NOAA website.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

Joins page 6



NOAA and its products are available in print and digital formats. For more information on the availability of NOAA products in print and digital formats, please contact the NOAA Office of Public Affairs at (202) 770-0800 or help@NauticalChart.noaa.gov.

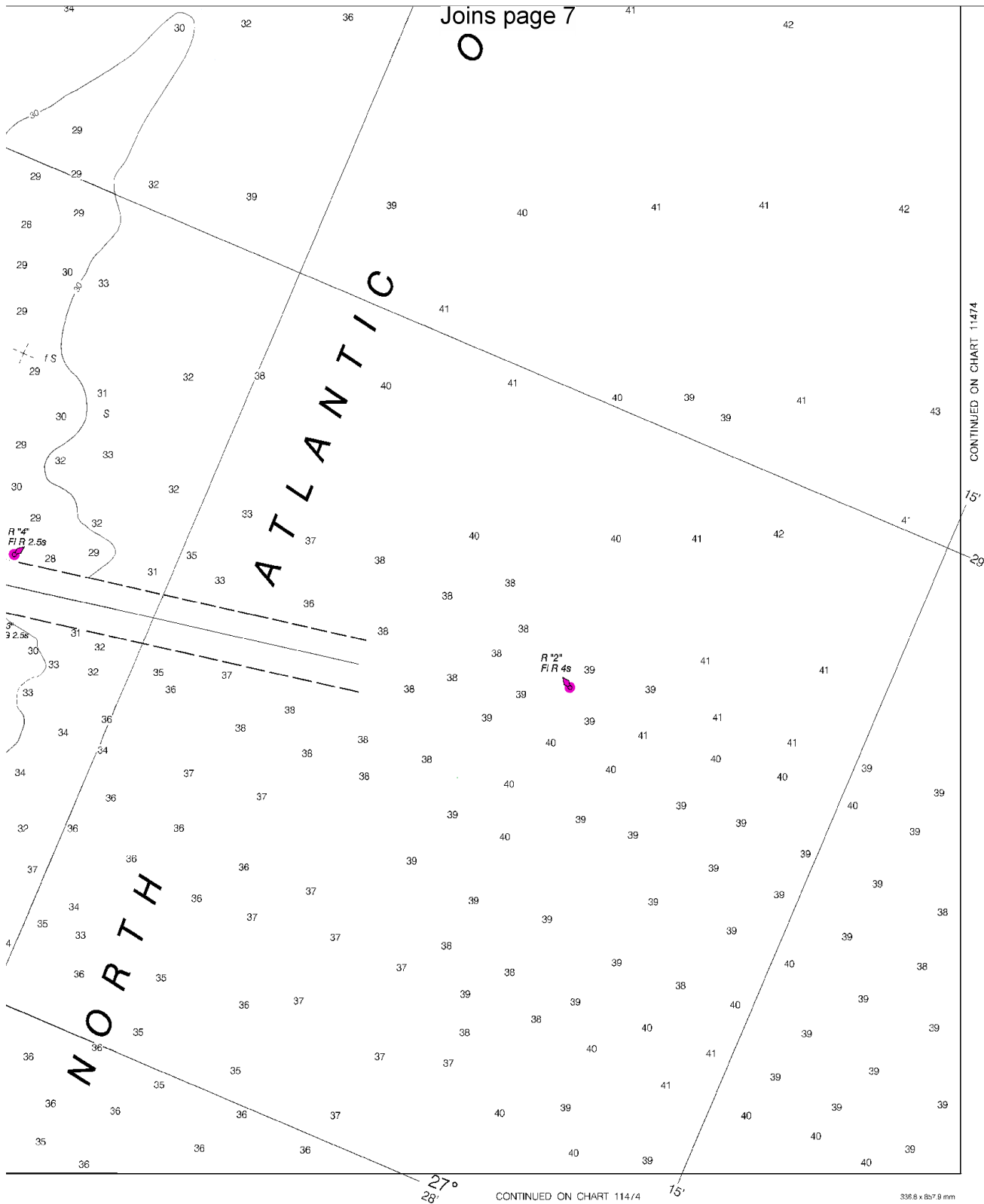
10



Printed at reduced scale. — ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~ —
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





FATHOMS	FEET	METERS
1	6	1
2	12	2
3	18	3
4	24	4
5	30	5
6	36	6
7	42	7
8	48	8
9	54	9
10	60	10
11	66	11
12	72	12
13	78	13
14	84	14
15	90	15
16	96	16
17	102	17



ED. NO. 19

NSN 7642014010251
NSA REFERENCE NO. 11X1A11475

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New charts are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent for more information or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or ix.com.

Fort Pierce Harbor
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:10,000

11475

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Fort Pierce – 772-464-6100

Martin County Sheriff's Office – 772-220-7170

St. Lucie Sheriff's Office – 772-461-7300

FL Fish and Wildlife Conservation Comm – 888-404-3922

Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.